



POETRY.

THE PEERS OF ENGLAND.
BY OHARA.

'In the name of our God will we set up our banners.'
Psalm xx. 5.
'Sir Robert Peel said they are answerable to God.'

Speech of Mr. O'Connell.

In the name of our Lord we have set up our banners,
In the cause of our Country, our King and our God;
While they wave o'er the halls of our father's old manors
We never will swerve from the paths they have trod.
The blood in our veins, has descended through ages;
From England's first champions of freedom and right,
Whose deeds are enshrined in her history's pages—
Their firmness in council, their boldness in fight.

In the name of the Lord we have set up our banners,
And taken our stand by the altar and throne;
To crush to the earth all the miscreant fanatics
Of treason, rebellion and discord we own.
Yet say not, vile slave! while thy utmost we're braving,
That we're reckless, like thee, of the path we have trod;
Though we scorn to attend to thy insolent raving,
We know for our course we must answer to God.

Fraser's Magazine for Sept.

From the Saturday Courier.

A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE.

(Concluded.)

That fatal evening, when he had rushed from the presence of Julia—his hopes blighted, his fond affections thrown back, pride, scorn, resentment, in his heart—then, even then, at that bitter moment, his wild projects of ambition had, for the first time, taken a definite form. They had grown, at once, into a mixed and immovable resolve—to stand one day high on the ladder of ambition; to stand where the proud girl, who had just contemptuously as he thought discarded the poor, friendless, & unknown youth, should look up to the station occupied by the successful statesman, and remember her folly. His resolve was partly fulfilled—and that same girl now sued for his favor—offered the hand he once so dearly prized!

LETTER FROM THE HON. MR. BEAUCHAMP TO MRS. JULIA DURAND.

'I was, indeed, my fair friend, surprised and even pained, at the reception of your letter.—You say, why should we sacrifice a life of happiness to pride or resentment? Believe me, I am not influenced by either of those motives. As for pride, I might well be proud of a union with you, and resentment has long, long ago passed from my mind—and with it passed my early dream of love. True, I did love you, love you deeply, fervently, and too confidently. But it became necessary for me to conquer that love: I struggled long and painfully to banish it from my mind. At last I succeeded. I crushed, I trampled it in the dust—I utterly extinguished its last spark! It can never revive!

'If any of my expressions have implied a continuation of that love, they were indeed unguarded expressions, and I deeply regret them. My particular attentions to you, you should have imputed to friendship. I am very sorry if they have been the cause of unhappiness.

'I have indeed felt for you, and do still feel, a tender, an uncommon regard; but it is friendship, pure and passionless. As such, I sincerely hope it may be returned. Write me; tell me you have abandoned your wild dream of love, and will be my friend, and I shall be happy.

JAMES BEAUCHAMP.

Mrs. Julia Durand.

Julia read this letter with all the bitterness of wounded pride, and blighted hope. Her last dream of earthly bliss was over. Miss Gilbert went one day into Beauchamp's room, to return a book she had borrowed of him. He was not in the room. As she glanced over some papers on his table, she observed a folded and sealed letter, directed to Mrs. Julia Durand. She gazed at it some time as if to assure herself that she read aright.

'It is then true, she exclaimed, 'he is to be married to my proud cousin.' And, rushing from the apartment she sought her own room.

CHAPTER XII.

'But he who stems a stream with sand,
Or tethers flame with flaxen band,
Has yet a harder task to prove,
By firm resolve to conquer love.'

A golden sunset, and a long, long ram-

ble on the prairie, had filled the minds of the young senator, and the beautiful creature at his side, with poetry and dreams.

This is wrong—it is foolish, thought Miss Gilbert, as she stood close by the side of him whose image had, for long years, mingled in her dreams. These solitary walks, delightful as they are, are only strengthening affection, it will now be crime to indulge. And do I indeed love one who will soon be the husband of another? Love him still, in spite of all my better resolutions? The tide of thought rolled back! She remembered, when a bright girl of fifteen, she had knelt on the very spot where they were now standing, and prayed, with the fulness of a bursting heart, for the doomed prisoner of New Orleans. She remembered with what feelings, ten years before, she had rambled with Beauchamp along the paths of this same prairie—she thought of the hour when they parted. And since that period, wild and foolish dreams, hours of anguish, intervals of delight, seemed to have made up her existence. Yet she had appeared in the world a cold, calm, passionless being.

'A glorious view,' said the noble Senator, 'one may well be proud of his country, when he looks on a scene like this. Where yon beautiful village of white houses now reposes, as it were, on the bosom of the green prairie, six years ago there was only a solid waste. And so from the Atlantic to the Pacific, amid the aspiring forest, or the beautiful expanse of prairie, on the borders of our noble lakes, on the banks of our majestic rivers, are seen abundant proofs of the enterprise and energy of our free countrymen.'

'True,' replied Miss Gilbert, 'and yet do you know I am always sad when I think of these things?'

'And why, Maria, should you regret your country's prosperity?'

'I do not—but when I think of that proud race who once called this delightful land theirs, I cannot rejoice.'

'You are right, Maria, the fate of that noble race of beings will indeed remain for ever a dark spot on the sunny page of our country's history. It is a thought which always darkens my dreams of glory and greatness for the United States. And the Indians are still persecuted! this, this is the most galling thought of all! For years, it has been the constant object of my exertions to procure some amelioration in their treatment. But I have been unsuccessful. My country seems resolved utterly to annihilate every vestige of the red man, from the earth.'

'Remember, Beauchamp, you still have the privilege of pleading their cause in the highest of your country's assemblies—your exertions, your eloquence, may not always be in vain.'

'You are always too sanguine in your expectations.'

'Yes, I know I am,' replied Maria, with a half suppressed sigh.

'I am proud,' continued Beauchamp, 'to stand as their champion, and could I be at all instrumental in rescuing them from the doom which seems inevitable, then I should not have struggled in vain so far along the thorny and rough paths of public life. But, Maria, I am weary alike of the exaggerated praise of my friends, and the bitter calumnies of my enemies. My ambition is a purer passion than it formerly was. Ten years ago, it was one bright dream of cloudless glory, one bright halo of untarnished fame, & a name that should descend with blessings to posterity. Calumny, falsehood, misrepresentation, mingled not in my young dreams. But now I am content to endure them, if I may but serve my country. My ambition in literature is annihilated, or rather fully gratified. I am still unknown to the world as an author, and shall, perhaps, ever remain so. I have heard my works praised, extolled, by men of talents, literary attainments, and correct taste; and, on the contrary, I have heard men equally learned, and, for aught I know, of as good taste, condemn, laugh at, and ridicule them. But I have heard you, Maria, praise them—I have seen you bend over their pages with breathless attention! have heard you quote their words and sentiments, have listened while you sang my own songs—surprised, myself, at their sweetness. And this is all the reward I ask as an author. I have the honor, Miss Gilbert, of being your favorite, Julian.'

'Yes, so your sister told me last winter, after I had been unconsciously lavishing on you a great deal of extravagant praise. But you obtained it by fraud.'

'And who would not practice fraud to obtain so dear a tribute?'

'This is rather foolish trifling for a senator who prides himself on his wisdom.'

'No, Maria, I would not trifle. I have never talked to you of love,' he continued, after a short pause, 'perhaps you have

never dreamed how deeply and hopelessly I have loved you.'

'Mr. Beauchamp,' said Maria, with a cold and indignant look of pride, 'I have always considered you a friend, and treated you as such; if you value my friendship, you will not renew this trifling. I cannot tolerate insult.'

'If my professions of love are insults, I will certainly never again trouble you with the subject. But I think if you felt one particle of that friendship which you profess for me, you should at least repress your anger, and treat me with common respect. I am not aware of deserving your contempt.'

'A man deserves contempt the moment he stoops to—' she paused abruptly as they reached the house, and glanced towards him a look of indignation.

'To what, Miss Gilbert?'

She hesitated, and then turned towards the door, as if to enter.

'I have a right to demand an explanation,' he said, in a low, compressed tone, 'it is ungenerous to leave your meaning unexplained, and he caught hold of her burning and trembling hand to detain her.

She suddenly and with some effort withdrew her hand, and with one more glance, in which love, pride, resentment and scorn were mingled, entered the house, followed by Beauchamp. In the parlor they found several of their young country acquaintances, all in high spirits. Maria joined in the mirth with more than natural animation and wild gaiety. There was a deep, unusually deep and burning glow upon her cheeks; while her lips and brow were deadly pale, and there was almost a maniac wildness in her eyes. The wild flowers the playful Senator had twined amid her hair on the prairie, were allowed to remain, and she took no pains to arrange the beautiful but dishevelled tresses. Beauchamp was reserved and gloomy. Maria retired as soon as the company were gone, and she wept as wildly as she had laughed and sung.

'This, this is too childish,' she murmured to herself the next morning, as the bright sun looked into her chamber, and bade her awake; 'in a girl of fifteen it would be ridiculous—but it is certainly unworthy the dignity of a woman—in one who has prided herself on strength of mind, it is inexcusable.' Another long and passionate flood of tears—and she was calm. She dressed herself with unusual care, arranged her raven tresses over a pale forehead, called a heartless smile to her features, & went down to breakfast. Beauchamp was not there. He had already started for L—, where he had business which would detain him several days.

'Where is Miss Gilbert?' asked Beauchamp, the evening after his return, as he sat with Gilbert and Lucy at tea.

'She has gone to H—,' replied Lucy, 'to spend a few weeks with an intimate friend.'

'Woman!—were it not for my angel sister—my sainted mother—I might indeed curse the name!' murmured Beauchamp, as he threw open his chamber window, & bared his throbbing temples to the damp air of a midnight storm.

'Has Mr. Beauchamp returned to New Orleans?' inquired Miss Gilbert, with a careless tone, and a blooming cheek, the morning after her return to—

'He left us the day after you went away,' replied her brother. 'Do you know, Maria, he calls you a coquette?'

'Then he is very unreasonable,' she returned quickly, and changed the subject. Reader, we will again adjourn to Washington.

CHAPTER XIII.

'I am the happiest wife in Rome, my Livia.'

Miss Gilbert sat on a sofa, alone, in a richly furnished apartment. The poems of Julian were in her hand, but she was not reading. She was started from a long, deep reverie, by the abrupt entrance of Beauchamp.

'I beg pardon, Miss Gilbert, for this intrusion, said the young Senator, I thought you attended Mrs. Y—'s splendid party to-night.'

'And I too believed you there,' she replied.

An awkward silence.

'And so you read Julian still, sometimes,' said Beauchamp, as he sat down by Maria's side. She made no reply, but dashed away the gathering tear.

'You are sad to-night, Maria, may I be permitted to inquire the cause?'

'The cause, certainly, is nothing which can possibly interest you, but I am indeed sad, and in no humour to enjoy company; forgive me—but I beg you would leave me.'

'Yes, I will retire immediately; but first give me leave to say that your con-

duct towards me has been ungenerous—unworthy a woman of sense and refinement—and to me it has been, and still is, inexplicable.'

'Whatever may be your remaining faults, I think you have entirely conquered your propensity to flatter.'

'Miss Gilbert is quite as innocent of that crime as I am.'

'Perhaps, however, I spoke severely—but remember you have used language to me, which, if used by a gentleman, would have justified me in demanding an explanation.'

'O, now I entreat do not challenge me, for I would rather incur the imputation of a coward, than fight with one of our noble Senators.' She laughed ironically, and the proud Senator bit his lip with pure vexation.

'You are really the most insulting girl I ever saw,' he retorted bitterly—and then, after a pause, continued—'but, Miss Gilbert, if you have one particle of the generosity or frankness I once imputed to you, you will not leave your conduct unexplained. You once told me I deserved contempt—and you have been paying it off profusely. Will you now condescend to inform me in what manner I had deserved it?'

'Yes, I will. Your declaration of love was either insult to me, or perfidy to another. As either, I have a right to resent it.'

'Perfidy to another! Is it possible, Miss Gilbert, that you believed the common report, that I was engaged to be married to Mrs. Durand?'

'I did. And were you not so engaged?'

'Certainly not. But what reasons had you for believing this foolish story?'

'A variety of reasons. In the first place your very particular attentions to her, both in public and private—attentions which I presume you will not deny—implied an engagement. And then your sister believed it, or at least I have reason to suppose she believed it, and then Miss—, who you know is the intimate friend, and bosom confidant of my cousin, told me in confidence you were so engaged.'

'She, you must have discovered, is an artful and unprincipled girl.'

'But there was another reason, stronger with me than all the rest.'

'And pray what was that?'

'You certainly will not deny correspondence with Mrs. Durand?'

'No, I will not; but there was nothing in that correspondence, which, as your professed lover, I would be unwilling you should read. As for what you are pleased to call my very particular attentions to that lady, they were dictated entirely by friendship—and so she understands them, whatever the world may say to the contrary. But why so very positive about the correspondence?'

'Because I saw on your table a letter directed in your handwriting, to Mrs. Julia Durand.'

'And may I ask if this belief that I was engaged to another, influenced materially your conduct towards me?'

'It did, very materially.'

'And are you now convinced that such an engagement never existed?'

'I have certainly no right or inclination to dispute your candor.'

The conversation now took a somewhat gentler turn. We will not stay to repeat it. But there was a wedding at Gilbert's, on the Illinois, the next spring. The proud beauty, the rich heiress, gave her hand, confidently, to the poor but noble Senator.

Six years from that time, James Beauchamp, with his still beautiful and devoted wife, was received at the Court of—, as Ambassador from the United States.

SUNNER.

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS.—We suggested some considerations lately, with the view of showing that all classes of the community, the professional, the commercial and the manufacturing, have a deep interest in the increase of the products of our agriculture and in a more general diffusion of scientific and other useful knowledge, among the cultivators of the soil.

Land and labor are the legitimate sources of public wealth. The first, to be productive, must be cultivated; and the labor of doing this is abridged by the culture of the mind, which is to guide its operations. But labor not only procures wealth, and the comforts and elegancies of life, but it induces, when aided by an intelligent mind, sober and moral habits, and begets independence of mind as well as of fortune. Idleness, not industry, is the parent of vice, and of riots. This seeks to bring merit down to its own level. Industry looks for

fortune in the profits of its labor; and for the enjoyment of it in the peace and quiet of society, and the general prosperity of the country; and tends, by its example to elevate and reform. Neither an intelligent individual, nor a well informed, industrious community, are prone to mingle in vices and tumults. Hence the more intelligence we infuse into labor, the more abundant will be its products—the more honorable its calling—the more numerous its subjects—and the sounder the condition of public morals. Knowledge and industry combined, if not synonymous with virtue, are at least a pretty good indication of worth and usefulness. Should not, then, the public mind be more enlightened, that virtue may more abound. Power & wealth have a tendency to corrupt the higher orders; ignorance and poverty, to debase the lower classes; which have jointly contributed to annihilate, or to render impotent, the great middling classes. It is a dictate of interest, as well as of justice, that our young farmers and mechanics—should be better instructed;—that they should be instructed in so much of science as may be useful to their calling, and as will enable them successfully to compete with the products of foreign labor at our doors—and so much in general knowledge as will fit them for the duties of society. The moral welfare of our country demands a higher grade of instruction in our common schools, and the establishment of new ones, adapted to the improvement of all our great branches of productive labor.

The Harvest.—This nation has again to thank the bounty of Providence for an abundant crop of grain, being the fourth year of plenty in succession. More corn has been carried from the field to the stack-yard during the present week, in the north of England, than in any week of the year. The weather has been fair and favorable to harvest work since yesterday sc'nnight, though we have had little sunshine, and the samples brought to market will, on that account, be cold and less saleable than after the corn has been weathered in the stacks. The supply will, however, be a fair average both of grain and straw, and the yield under the flail will, we conjecture, scarcely fall short of the last year's crop.—(Leeds England Mer.)

MURDER AND EXECUTION.—We have been called (says the correspondent of the Boston Post) upon, within these few days, to witness a second military execution. The felon who suffered death was a drummer, in the band attached to the 'Mala Royal Fencibles'—a native of the Island, and on the day when he committed the offence for which he suffered, he was in his twentieth year. He was an old offender, and had proper notice been taken of his former crimes, he would have been condemned to the galleys and his present victims escaped their deaths.

The crime of the young man was this: He was attending the regiment school, & having asked leave of absence, was refused on the ground that his excuse was insufficient. Without making any reply, he went some distance through two rooms and a garden, to the barracks, where he loaded a musket—returned the same way, with the piece in a firing position, proceeded within three yards of the schoolmaster, & deliberately shot him. But the most remarkable effects of this deadly shot is yet to be related. At the moment the musket was discharged, a boy was kneeling before the master, saying his prayers; when the ball unfortunately struck the head of the child, entering the skull to the brain, glanced off, passing through the arm of the sergeant (or schoolmaster,) entering his left side, and, in a most extraordinary way, working itself round the back of the body to the right hip, where it lodged, and, from which place it was extracted. The man lingered twenty-four hours, and in great agony expired. The child still lingers, without his senses, and without the least hope of recovery. The ball as presented to the Court had a curious appearance; and although there were several present who had served at Waterloo, yet they all declared they had never witnessed a bullet so completely flattened as the one before them.

After this savage murder, and in fact during the trial, the young man appeared wholly unconcerned as to his fate; and it was only when his death sentence was pronounced, that his fortitude failed him, and he gave himself up entirely to weeping and despair. From the time of his condemnation until the moment of his death, he was attended by two Capuchin Friars, who it must be acknowledged, did all in their power to prepare him for eternity, and who, by his penitence as shown upon the gallows, appeared to have succeeded in their endeavors.

A little after daylight on the morning on

which the execution was to take place, small detachments of soldiers were seen moving in different directions, to act on guard as circumstances might require. Half an hour afterward the different regiments with their bands were silently marching from their barracks to the parade at Floriana, at which place on their arrival they were immediately drawn up around the gallows to witness the execution. The last quivering sound from the bells of St. John had hardly ceased striking the hour of six when the criminal made his appearance from his cell, but how altered in the short space of twenty-four hours: the bloom of youth had left his cheeks, his eyes had lost their brightness, his legs bent under him, his head fell as if without life on his right shoulder, and it was only by the assistance of the Capuchins, that he was enabled to walk to the foot of the gallows, where he was delivered into the hands of the executioner. This fellow who executes the dreadful sentence of the law, is a renegade Sicilian, who, many years since, was condemned to death, and saved his life, by hanging his accomplices. Having got all things ready and adjusted the rope about the criminal's neck, the executioner ran up a ladder, and gained an elevation some few steps above his victim. He then by some machinery, withdrew the hurdle in which the prisoner stood, & at the same instant jumped on his shoulders, pressing his head until the neck was broken. This appears an inhuman way, yet the person is sooner out of misery, as he seldom suffers more than two minutes. In the present instance the young man died without a struggle.

Marking of Newspapers under the New Stamp Act.—As we find that much confusion of ideas does exist with respect to the right of marking newspapers going through the General Post Office, it may be serviceable, or at least satisfactory, to the public to know the exact ground, as far as it now can be known, upon which this question rests; and it is of greater importance that this should be generally & clearly understood at the present moment, as the operation of the new Stamp Act on newspapers has just commenced. Now we find that the impression on the mind is 'that no mark whatever is allowed to be made on a newspaper without subjecting it to the full postage to its weight.' But this idea is erroneous; for we have ourselves sent newspapers to the remotest distances in the United Kingdom marked with a simple line or cross over an article to which it was essential that the readers' attention should be directed; and in not one instance has any additional postage been charged. And we have also received country papers under similar circumstances without any additional charge; but then we and our newspaper correspondents many of whom are members of the Legislature, always act with implicit good faith with respect to each other, and to the Post Office, never suffering any person under our control to act in any other manner towards that useful establishment. Therefore, on the part of ourselves and our correspondents, we have no ground of complaint; and, possibly, if the public, who send papers to their friends or from the country, would confine themselves to the same simple mode of marking any article which they were anxious should be attended to, they would have as little to complain of as ourselves; but if persons will write words or signs in those papers, which have the effect of letters of advice and business then we cannot see that they have any grounds of complaint against the administration of the post office, for levying the full postage:—for this is, their paramount duty, so long as Acts of Parliament are to have the force of law. And it is our duty to do this further justice to the Post Office, by stating that it is not from any protecting clause in the Liberal Stamp Act, that the Post Office acts with this discrimination, for the *soi-disant* 'Liberals' were too busy playing their own game of juggling to mind the people's interest neither the peregrinating doctor, nor any of his *genus*, having thought it worth while to secure to the public even the small privilege of marking a paragraph in a newspaper sent by post.

It is to Mr. Aglionby that the public are indebted for this privilege, though it has not been embodied in the Act, as the following extract from the report of the debates in the House of Commons, of the 25th July last, will clearly prove:

Mr. Aglionby begged to call the attention of the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the practice of sending newspapers through the post, with crosses or lines to mark particular passages. That was a very different thing from marking out particular letters so as to make sentences, and thus carry on a correspondence. It was a practice well known for many persons to send newspapers for the purpose of calling the attention of those to whom they were sent to particular passages in them; that was frequently done when newspapers were sent to Members of Parliament; but the papers thus sent were sometimes of late charged a very high postage. Now he would suggest that a proviso should be inserted in the Bill to the effect that any line or cross mark to a particular paragraph should not be included as writing, and thus rendering the paper liable to postage.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it would be better to leave the matter to the discretion of the Post office, which he was sure would not charge that as writing which was a mere mark to call the attention of the party to a particular

passage. If the making of such a mark were legalised it would open a door to many frauds on the Post office.

Mr. Walkley said that he had received many newspapers marked, and never had been charged postage for them.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Now we conceive that the whole of this mystery of marking is cleared up; and if those who send newspapers by post will confine themselves strictly to marking their paragraphs, honestly, in the sense conveyed by the speeches of the Hon. Member & the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we believe that the Post office will act with equal good faith for the public benefit.—*Morning Herald, 20th Sept.*

UPPER CANADA.

We yesterday received from our attentive correspondent at Toronto, a copy of the Speech of His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, at the opening of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada. The speech is replete with that sound, manly sense for which His Excellency is so distinguished, and will be perused with interest and pleasure by all who have the true interests of the country at heart.—*Mont. Herald.*

Thursday, November 8, 1836.

This day, at three o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to direct the attendance of the Commons House of Assembly at the Bar of that Honorable House, who being come thereto—

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council said, it was His Excellency's command that they should repair to the usual place of sitting and there choose a fit person to be their Speaker; and that the person so chosen be presented for his Excellency's approbation on the following day. The House then withdrew.

Wednesday, 9th November, 1836.

The House of Assembly being again assembled at the Bar of the Honorable the Legislative Council, Archibald McLean, Esq. informed his Excellency that the House of Assembly had chosen him for their Speaker, and claimed the usual privileges.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to approve of the choice of the House of Assembly, and then addressed both Houses of the Provincial Parliament in the following

SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

With great satisfaction I congratulate you on the loyal feeling which pervades this Province, and on the stillness and serenity of the public mind.

The auspicious tranquillity of the country offers you advantages, which the Legislature of Upper Canada has long been unhappily deprived of, and I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to bring before your grave consideration some of those subjects, which the country has now reason to expect will be met by its Legislature, with a firm determination to bring them to a final settlement.

The most important of these, is the long disputed question of the Clergy Reserves. I invite your serious attention to this subject, in the full confidence that by moderation and sound discretion, you will overcome the obstacles that have hitherto attended its discussion.

The beneficent intentions of his Majesty in granting a charter of incorporation to the University of King's College, have hitherto been productive of no useful result.

In calling your attention to this fact, I trust that the Province will shortly be indebted to your deliberations, for possessing within itself, the means of bestowing upon youth, the inestimable blessings of a refined and liberal education.

The disposal of the School Lands, and the promotion of general education, are so intimately connected with the future destinies of this Colony, that I feel confident they will suggest themselves to your early consideration.

The term which intervenes between the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in this province—the consequent crowded state of the gaols—as well as the length of imprisonment suffered by persons charged with crime, are evils which I deeply lament, & I trust you will determine whether by an increase to the present number of Judges, they would be effectually removed.

Having been made aware that cases of neglected misery and distress have long existed within the province, from the want of some place of public refuge for those of our fellow creatures, to whom, in His Divine Providence, the Almighty, by depriving them of reason, has given peculiar claims upon our care, I feel satisfied that the necessity of establishing a Provincial Asylum for Lunatics, need only be suggested, to receive your benevolent consideration.

I feel it my duty to call your attention to the advantages which would be derived from opening communications, by which the agricultural produce of this province might readily be brought to a market.

Among various improvements of this nature, a great Western Railroad will no doubt claim your favorable notice, as being of infinite benefit to this province, as well as promoting our friendly intercourse with the neighboring States.

I also recommend to your consideration,

an immediate inquiry into the state of the Welland Canal.

I regret to say, that under existing circumstances, it may not be deemed advisable to commence negotiating with the adjoining Province, for the improvement of the navigation of the Ottawa, but I would recommend to your consideration the propriety of causing a survey and accurate estimate to be made, of the expense of connecting, by the waters of that noble river, Lake Huron with the ocean.

Having during the recess of the Legislature, given considerable attention to the neglected state of the roads throughout the province, I beg you to consider, whether some efficient system might not be devised for placing them under a superintendence, to be held responsible, that the statute labor, as well as the large sums of money annually voted for their repair should be scientifically, economically, and impartially expended.

I have to inform you that, for the purpose of encouraging emigration I have recommended to his Majesty's Government that such portion of the Military Reserves as are not required for defence, should, as early as possible, be offered to the public. I also hope to be authorized to adopt a quicker, more convenient, and more beneficial system in the Land Granting Department; and I am happy to add, that I have concluded negotiations by which I have obtained from the Indians very extensive tracts of land, which, from feelings highly creditable to their race, they have cheerfully relinquished for the public good.

As the Constitution of Upper Canada secures to British emigrants their own revered institutions—as this noble climate & luxuriant soil offer them immediate independence and support, with a moral insurance that their land, whether it be cultivated well or ill, must in a few years unavoidably increase in value to a great extent—we may reasonably expect that the redundant enterprise, capital and population of the empire, will now flow towards this favored province, in which I conscientiously believe British Capital to be as secure as in the mother country.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I trust you will take immediate measures for relieving the Government of this Province, from the embarrassment it has labored under, and is still suffering, from the supplies for the public service having been withheld.

I shall direct the Public Accounts, together with estimates for the sums required for the support of Civil Government, for the current and ensuing years, to be laid before you.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

I feel confident that the distinguished and conspicuous station, which the people of Upper Canada have attained, in the estimation, not only of the Empire, but of the civilized world, will, throughout the Session we this day commence, be firmly upheld, by the dignity of your deliberations—by the wisdom of your proceedings—by the purity of your legislation—and by your unceasing zeal for the public good.

As regards the duties of my station in the Legislature, it is my intention so long as they may graciously be confided to me, to occupy myself to the best of my ability, in the internal improvement of the country—in the impartial administration of justice—and maintaining unsullied, the commercial integrity of the Province.

The constant obedience which the British Constitution demands for its sacred institutions, educates and dignifies the public mind—the moral discipline of their passions, organizes the power of the people—and eventually implants in the national character, justice, mercy, generosity and forbearance.

It has long been asserted, that these British sentiments which would vegetate in the deserts of Arabia, are uncongenial to the soil of America; but the voice of Upper Canada has repudiated this libel on the land—and both reason and truth are now daily demonstrating, the safest description of self-government, the secure mode of protecting life, property and liberty, is that honorable and virtuous obedience to the laws, which the three branches of the Legislature, as well as the people of this Province, I trust will ever continue to be proud to acknowledge.

The Legislature of Upper Canada is not imbued with power to alter the Constitution imparted to it by an Act of the Imperial Parliament. I therefore shortly after my arrival here, publicly declared, that if the inhabitants of the whole province were simultaneously to petition me to alter a single letter of that solemn Act, I had neither power nor inclination to do so.

Grateful for the manly support which the expression of this sentiment has procured for me, I feel it my duty again unequivocally to assure you of my determination, to carry into effect His Majesty's instructions, and thus 'to maintain the happy Constitution of this Province INVIO-LATE.'

THE CONVENTION.

REPORT OF THE SELECT GENERAL COMMITTEE OF DELEGATES OF THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS OF LOWER CANADA.

Having now brought the labours of our present sitting to a close, we beg respectfully to submit to our constituents a brief sketch of our proceedings at our respective meetings in June and the present month.

In June we gave the collective sanction to the petitions and the fundamental declarations, which had emanated from local

bodies before the removal of Lord Aylmer; and, having thus fortified the ground which had been gained, we passed an unqualified censure on the subsequent acts of his Majesty's Ministers and of the Provincial Executive in the shape of a demand for the removal of his Excellency the Earl of Gosford. To carry these our views into effect, we nominated three agents, who might enter into communication with his Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament. In addition to these resolutions, we collected much valuable information on the crown lands, the Representation, the Revenue, the Executive, the Feudal Tenure, Register-Offices, &c.; and after a full discussion of the merits of a legislative Union of the Canadas, we agreed to defer any decision, in order that the delegates, previously to another meeting, might have an opportunity of consulting their respective constituencies on the subject.

In the interval between our two meetings, there was held an extraordinary session of the legislature; and our Committee of correspondence and instruction deemed it expedient to wait the result of that session before adopting any measures for despatching the agent, who was to proceed from this country, or for convoking a second meeting of the select general committee. The result of that session called for prompt and vigorous action on the part of the English population of the province and led to the re-assembling of the Select general committee on the eighth November, instant.

Since we then met, we have framed an Address to the two Houses of the Legislature of Upper Canada, entreating their co-operation on the twofold grounds of sympathy and self interest; we have forwarded a Petition, to be presented to his Majesty in person, imploring him to withhold his sanction from any unconstitutional application of his prerogative to the composition of the Legislative council; we have transmitted a brief Representation on the same subject to his Excellency the Earl of Gosford; we have presented a homely and familiar Address to our French Canadian brethren, professing to dispel by the light of truth their prejudices against the English government and their English fellow citizens; we have matured our views as to a new subdivision of the province and a new distribution of the representative influence; we have offered such suggestions as would, if adopted by the Imperial Government, improve the composition of the legislative council and render it in moral weight a more powerful check on the influence of the Assembly; we have framed a petition, praying for the removal of his Excellency the Earl of Gosford agreeably to the resolution of the first meeting of the select general committee; we have passed an almost unanimous resolution in favor of a legislative Union of the Canadas, as the most efficient remedy not only for the troubles in Lower Canada but for the inter-provincial difficulties, which have long existed and are daily growing in number and magnitude; and we have resolved, that Andrew Stuart, Esquire, be requested, at his earliest convenience, to proceed to London and there to co-operate with Patrick Stewart, Esquire, M. P., and Robert Gillespie, Esquire, in once more pressing our just claims on the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers and exhibiting to them the inevitable necessity of an ultimate appeal to the Imperial Parliament.

To our constituents we would now briefly and earnestly address ourselves:—This moment is the crisis of your fate. One effort more on your part may restore to you a legitimate influence in the government of the province;—one occasion more on the part of his Majesty's Ministers, may hurl you from a state of political disfranchisement into a state of political servitude.

His Excellency the Earl of Gosford, as well in his administrative as in his legislative capacity, has given every thing that could be given, and promised every thing that could be promised to the French Assembly, in the vain hope of obtaining a supply-bill, and seems to have almost entirely overlooked the existence of the English population of the province, and to have almost entirely forgotten his laudable determination of impartially remedying the grievances of the two 'adverse parties.' So intent has his Excellency been on adjusting the differences between the Assembly and the Executive, which could easily be adjusted by an imperial statute of a constitutional character, that he has, so far as we have any means of knowing, altogether neglected the consideration of the differences between the French leaders and yourselves, which both policy and humanity would have suggested to be at least equally worthy of immediate and final adjustment. Since the commencement, therefore, of his Excellency's administration, you have had no constitutional ground of hope but in a loyal and patriotic composition of the Legislative Council; and nothing but the threatened assimilation of that body to the Assembly is required to throw the power and patronage of all the departments of the provincial government, the liberties and privileges of the whole population, and the imperial rights of the Parent State into the hands of a few revolutionary agitators. That the Legislative Council will be rendered elective by imperial legislation, so long as the House of Peers exists in England, you need not dread; but that its English majority may be neutralised and overwhelmed by an infusion of men hostile to English interests, must appear alarmingly probable to all, who see that his Majesty's Ministers must sacrifice either you or themselves.

Consider, then, what threatens to be your standing in a country conquered by

the blood and treasure of your fathers. You must either forcibly resist the law or slumber for a time as the slaves of a party physically too feeble to be generous, & legally too powerful to be moderate. From that party's reckless abuse of partial power, you may confidently augur the intolerable evils of uncontrolled despotism. If the Assembly, through impotency or cunning, has induced the Legislative Council, as at present composed, to sanction many bills artfully framed to your prejudice, you can hardly in imagination fix limits to the progress of such injustice under the resistless tyranny of a harmonious Legislature.

Instead of obtaining the repeal of any exclusive laws already existing, you will be doomed to see all the vicious bills, which the Legislative Council has repeatedly checked as too glaringly iniquitous or impolitic, hurried through the harmonious Legislature in a permanent form, so as to set at defiance any subsequent counter-modification of the Legislative Council.

Instead of obtaining the abolition of *lots et ventes* and the establishment of Register Offices, you have been told both by the French leaders and by his Majesty's Ministers, that the Tenures Act will be repealed in order to extend the intolerable pressure of the feudal system and its odious accompaniments. Will any intelligent man in Lower Canada, whether of French or English origin, submit to such a retrograding in the march of civilization? Will the yeomen of the Townships, in particular, crouch under a measure, which will aggravate the uncertainty as to the law of real property among them, shake the validity of their titles, and at once diminish the value, and prevent the transfer of their farms? Assemble together, ye men who as yet know no lord and as ye scorn the name of vassal, assemble together in every county and in every Township, and tell Lord Gosford and his French allies, that you have inherited freedom from your fathers, and mean to transmit it to your children. Tell them this; and they will believe and tremble. Let heart kindle heart, hand strengthen hand, shoulder support shoulder; and you will find a peaceful but determined phalanx of twenty thousand freemen an argument, which the most reckless will dread, the most obdurate will regard, the most obtuse will understand.

Instead of securing the prosperity of the country, you will find every obstacle thrown in the way of every internal improvement, for the desire of consolidating and perpetuating a factious power, which prompts your enemies to demand an elective council, must incite them to oppose any and every measure, calculated to render Lower Canada an eligible residence for enterprising and intelligent Englishmen.

Be united, then, among yourselves. Lay aside all differences. Bury all jealousies. It is as men of English blood, that you suffer oppression. It is as men of English blood that you must demand redress. We have done our duty. Do yours: & we shall have a rich reward. Neglect it; and we at least shall be able to say that we are not responsible for the result. Conscious of the purity and disinterestedness of our motives, we may reasonably expect every one of our constituents to bring to the investigation of our labors the same unprejudiced forbearance, which we brought to their execution. We have done our best.—May God defend the right.

J. C. GRANT, Chairman,
J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Secretary.
Montreal, 15th Nov. 1836.

EXTRACT.

The foregoing part of this Despatch contains the communication which I wish to be made to Mr. Felton. To your lordship I must add, that if he declines to obey the requisition which I have felt authorized to make to him, it will be your duty to dispense with Mr. Felton's further services, and to provide in such manner as you most conveniently can for the discharge of his duties until a successor can be appointed by me. Your Lordship will, also in that case take the opinion of the law-officer of the Government, on the question, whether there is any legal process by which the right of the crown to this land could be effectually asserted in a Court of Justice. Without meaning to express or suggest a positive conclusion on that subject, I should yet wish it to be well considered, whether a grant so unduly made in favor of the family of a public officer, himself in charge of a large branch of the Crown land revenue, and upon an apparent mistake on the part of the King's Attorney-General can be valid as against his Majesty. Your Lordship is aware that for the protection of the public revenue, Royal Grants of this nature are liable to be revoked in this country on grounds which would be inapplicable to the case of a private grant. To what extent this principle may have been adopted in the law of Lower Canada, is a question which I cannot undertake to resolve on any legal authority which I can consult in this country.

It is not without great pain that I contemplate the alternative which I have now mentioned, to which I trust your Lordship will not need to resort. But your Lordship will have the goodness not to impart to Mr. Felton these conditional instructions; for I am anxious, on the one hand, not to obtain a cession of property by a proceeding which could be construed into a menace, nor on the other hand, am I ready to become pledged that, if even Mr. Felton does make the required surrender, I will on that account abstain from any ulterior mark of displeasure.

Viewing Mr. Felton's want of connex-

ion with the preparation of instruments for the conveyance of land, and consequently his perfect freedom from any imputations of wilful falsification of documents in the present case, I trust that I may not be obliged to insist on his removal, on account of his too easy acquiescence in an error committed in his favor; but the question admits of doubt, and I am willing to preclude myself from further consideration of the subject. I have marked this despatch 'confidential,' because as the transaction to which it relates is one that required me to comment very freely on the topics of personal character & motives, I do not wish that it should heedlessly or accidentally, become public. The communication is however, perfectly official, and if rendered desirable by any future circumstances, I have no objection to its being regarded in that light. I have, &c,

T. SPRING RICE.

Mr. Felton offered to compromise the matter with the Government, by purchasing the surplus at the prices obtained from the Land Company, and Captain Hayne was appointed to value the property in question. It would, appear, however, by the following despatch of Lord Glenelg, of the 23d February last, that the affair had not terminated to the satisfaction of the Department, and that a non compliance with the colonial Minister's instructions, was the cause of Mr. Felton's suspension in August last.

MY LORD, My attention has recently been directed to a despatch addressed to Lord Aylmer, on the 29 October, 1834 by my predecessor in this office, Mr. Spring Rice, on the subject of the large quantity of Land which had been obtained by Mr. Felton, the Commissioner of Crown Lands in Lower Canada, in his own and in the names of his children. Mr. Spring Rice directed that certain measures should be forthwith taken for procuring from Mr. Felton the cession of so much of this land as exceeded the quantity which his Majesty's Government had intended to bestow on him and his family; and he gave instructions as to the course which should be adopted towards Mr. Felton, should he hesitate to comply with the demand to be made on him for this purpose. I find that no report has been received at this department, of the steps which were taken in consequence of Mr. Spring Rice's despatch and I have to request that your Lordship will supply me this omission by furnishing me at your earliest convenience, with full information on the subject, including copies of any correspondence which has passed between the Governor in Lower Canada and Mr. Felton. I need hardly observe that if any circumstance should have hitherto postponed the execution of Mr. Spring Rice's instructions in this matter, your Lordship will understand that they are still in force, and will proceed to give them immediate effect. In this case you will report to me without delay, the measures which you will have taken and their result. I have, &c.

GLENELG.

The Earl of Gosford, &c.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.—The steamer Meridian from Tampa Bay, arrived at Apalachicola on the 17th of October, bringing news of the deputation sent to negotiate with the Seminoles for peace, of which we have already given a full account. Hajjo, a chief of reputation, reports that he found the chiefs of the Seminoles in a hummock within the Withlacoochie Swamp, surrounded on all sides by deep morasses, and an almost impenetrable underbrush-wood, with about three thousand five hundred of their people—men women and children. On the proposal being made to Oscola to lay down his arms, and retire to the westward, the reply was firmly and decisively—'Never—the land is ours, and we will die on it.' They boasted of having beaten off other armies of the whites, and speak confidently of their ability to withstand the present preparations against them.

MORE DISASTERS.—The U. S. steamer General Izard, in attempting to ascend the Withlacoochie, with supplies for the depot got aground at the mouth of the river, with her bows on the bank on one side, and her stern on the other, and eight feet water in the middle of the channel. In this awkward position they remained till the tide went out, when her centre timbers gave way and she broke down. Her stores being mostly wet, it is supposed will be saved.

How she came to get into this awkward position seems to be not well understood. It is said that she was made fast over night by bow and stern line; and in the morning it was found that her bow-line had been loosened, and that she had floated round into the position above stated. Mr. Nobody appears to have done the deed—perhaps a bold and crafty Seminole.

Died, in Texas, on the 29th March last, Wm. S. Brown, third son of James Brown, Esq. of Montreal, aged 24. A letter recently received by his relatives from the commandant of the Texan forces at Coletto, conveys the melancholy intelligence that Mr. Brown was one of the unfortunate prisoners captured with Col. Fannin, who were treacherously massacred by the Mexicans on the plains of La Bahia, near Fort Goliad, and their remains interred with military honours, by the troops under Gen. Rusk's command, on the 4th of June last.

It is a very remarkable fact in the history of forgery, that one of the Jury who

tried the late Dr. Dodd, was himself with-in two years afterwards guilty of a similar breach of the laws, was tried in the same court of justice, at the old Bailey, and executed on the same gallows at Tyburn. Thus we see that the terror of death was in this case as inefficient to prevent the crime as in the instance of Fauntleroy and others.

It is requested that all letters and exchange papers for the Standard, from the United States, be addressed to UNION, Franklin Co. Vermont.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, NOV. 22, 1836.

The Speech of His Excellency Sir F. B. Head, at the opening of the Parliament of Upper Canada, will be perused with much pleasure and satisfaction, by all true lovers of their country.

The crowded state of our columns this week does but permit us to draw the attention of our readers to it.

We would also invite attention to the Report of the convention of Delegates, assembled on the 8th. It gives us inexpressible pleasure to observe, that the delegates have wisely confined themselves to the objects set forth in the first declaration of the Association.

An extract, from a despatch of Lord Glenelg, respecting Mr. Felton, for which we are indebted to the Montreal Gazette, will be found on another column. It accounts for the suspension of that gentleman from the office of managing the crown lands.

P. H. MOORE, SOLOMON WALBRIDGE, & H. COREY, Esqrs., have been appointed Commissioners for the trial of small causes, in Stanbridge.

Samuel Nash, of Farnham, tapped three maple trees, on Thursday the 10th instant, and obtained sap sufficient to make a small quantity of Molasses; a sample of which was sent us, and is equal in taste to that made in the spring.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office
FRELIGHSBURG.

21st Nov. 1836.

St. Armand

Jason Brewer, George Cooke,
Elizabeth Mizeurn, John Taber,
Mrs. Mary A. Whitaker 2,
Robert Altken, Isaac Smith,
Marshall Hunt, John Krans,
Miss Rebecca L. Whitney,
Jedediah Hibbard, Mrs. Sarah Smith,
Nathan Stevens, Sutton,
J. T. Prentiss, Miss Celinda Dearborn,
Thasan Willey,

Died,

At Berkshire Vt. on the morning of the 18th Inst. Susannah Swan, Widow of the Late Francis Stewart, in the 76th year of her age, formerly of this Seigniory.

Notice.

THE property which I had intended to put up at auction on the 25th instant, has been disposed of; consequently, the sale will not take place.

JOHNSON SMITH.

St. Armand, November 22, 1836. V2-33 1w

Strayed,

FROM the pasture of the subscriber, 15 SHEEP marked with paint in the face any information concerning the same will be thankfully received.

ANSON KEMP.

Frelighsburg, Nov 15th 1836.

THE subscribers have received by the late fall arrivals, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, adapted for the winter & early spring trades, including Flannels, Merinoes, Circassians, Shalcons, Bombazettes, Padding, Grey Cottons, Molekins, White Shirts, Scotch Hosiery, Navy Blue, Mourning and Dark Fancy Prints, Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers, Lambs' Wool, Worsted, Merino, and Mohair Hosiery, and a general assortment of SMALL WARES.

ALSO

20 bales of COTTON YARN, assorted in

bales of 300 lbs.

ROBERT ARMOUR & CO.

Montreal, November 15, 1836. 33-8w.

Notice.

THE subscriber will purchase and pay the

highest price, in goods or a part cash, for

Dung-Hill Fowls,
Turkeys, & Geese,

to be of a good quality and well dressed, delivered at his Store, in Frelighsburg, between the 15th day of December next and the first day of January, 1837.

LEVI KEMP.

Frelighsburg, Nov. 12, 1836. V2 32tf.

Take Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons from purchasing any notes against me in favor of Henry D. Chapman to the amount of thirty or forty dollars dated 7th Nov. 1836 for which I have received no value.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Churchville 3th Nov 1836.

Just Received,

BY the Schooner Malvina, a large assortment

of
Iron, Steel,
Wrought, Cut, and Horse
Nails; Salt, Cod Fish;
Sheet Iron, Stove Pipe;
24, 27, & 30 inch Single

STOVES;

Oils, Paints, Soap, Candles;
Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Salaratus, Teas,
Snuff, Tobacco;
7 1-2 by 8 1-2, 7 by 9 and
10 by 12 Window Glass;
Sole and Upper Leather,
Boots and Shoes;
Shovels, Spades,
Rope, Batting, Wadding,
Cotton Yarn
Horse Blankets;
Raisins,
Horehound Candy, &c. &c.

For sale VERY CHEAP, by
MUNSON & CO.
Phillipsburg, Nov. 22, 1836. 33-tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers would say to their friends and the public, that they are receiving from New York, a general assortment of

Dry Goods

Groceries, Crockery
& Hardware,

which they offer for sale, at reduced prices for Cash; or most kinds of Country produce, at their Store in West Berkshire, Vt. Those wishing to make good bargains will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAFFEE & BURLESON.

West Berkshire, Nov. 11th 1836.

A NOTHER special meeting of the Frelighsburg Temperance Society will be held at the Brick School house in this village on Thursday the 24th inst at 6 o'clock, P. M.

The very excellent attendance, on the last meeting, gives a hope that there will be a better at the one now called.

A few numbers of the Canada Temperance Advocate for July, August, September, and October, may be had by calling upon the subscriber at his office.

S. P. LALANNE Secy. F. T. S.
Frelighsburg, 15th Nov. 1836

Notice.

ALL the creditors of the Estate of the late John A. Rhodes, are requested to meet at the house of Abel Smith at Missiskoui Bay, on Friday the twenty fifth of November, at one o'clock P. M. To agree upon the terms of payment for the Sale of the real Estate of the Late John A. Rhodes.

ORSEN SMITH, Curator.

St. Armand, Nov. 5 1836. V2-31 2w

Public Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the 27th day of November Inst. immediately after divine service at St. Pauls Church, all the

Real Estate

belonging to the late JOHN A. RHODES, of St. Armand, consisting of one EARM, containing about one hundred & fifty acres of LAND. Fifty of which are under good improvement; together with a GRIST MILL, SAW MILL, and MARBLE MILL; all of which are in good repair.

One dwelling house 28 by 40 feet well finished, and three smaller HOUSES occupied by tenants, with two BARNs and SHEDS; and other out buildings necessary for said farm. Also a LUMBER LOT containing about one hundred and seventy acres of LAND, with some pine and other valuable Timber thereon, lying about four miles from the above situation.

The location of the above property renders every inducement to purchasers to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Conditions made known at time of Sale.

ORSEN SMITH, Curator.

St. Armand, Nov. 5, 1836. V2-31 2w.

Notice.

THE subscriber is desirous of purchasing one

hundred

Store Hogs,

and is now ready to receive them at his Distillery, at Bedford. Will also pay Cash and the highest prices for all kinds of GRAIN.

PHILIP H. MOORE.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN, who has a knowledge of Business relative to a Country Store, to whom good encouragement will be given, by applying soon to the subscriber.

P. H. MOORE.

Bedford, October 25, 1836. V2 29-tf.

Notice.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 17th inst., a red COW, with a star on her forehead, and off horn broken. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

EZRA BAKER.

Clarenceville, 18th October, 1836. V2 28-tf.

Notice.

I hereby certify that I have paid a certain

NOTE of

200 Dollars,

in favor of PAUL WHITNEY, bearing date April, 1819. Also one of 20 DOLLARS, payable to Amos Messor, date unknown. I hereby forbid any person or persons buying said Notes, as I have once lawfully paid them.

SAMUEL PATTERSON.

Liverpool, Medina Co., Ohio, Aug. 25th, 1836.

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED!!!

Munson & Co.,

IN returning thanks for the good share of Public patronage with which they have been favoured, inform their old friends and customers that they have received and are now opening at their store in Phillipsburg, a very nice, well selected, and extensive assortment of

Fall & Winter
GOODS!

all of which they will sell as cheap as they can be bought at any Store in the Townships, none excepted.

They add further, that they will purchase good

Pine Logs,

that will make Plank or Boards, for the southern Market, to be delivered at any responsible Saw-Mill within 10 miles of Missiskoui Bay; and will make advances on the same to any responsible person. The Logs to be delivered any time in the course of next Winter.

Phillipsburg, Nov. 3, 1836.

Public Notice

IS hereby given that the Havensville Mill is now in full operation, and the proprietor feels it his duty to the public as well as to himself, in consequence of some unfavorable reports circulated by some evil disposed persons, to assure them that he is able, and pledges himself to do as good work as can be done at any other Mill in the province.

He would add that his Saut Mill, the only thing that failed to operate to his satisfaction at the commencement, has been remodeled, and is now pronounced by good judges who have examined it, to equal if not surpass any other they have ever seen; but as bad news always drives past while good news waits, he would apprise his friends of what they may have forgotten, that the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it and not in the steam.

M. HAVEN.

Dunham, Oct. 25th, 1836. V2 30-4w

Machine Cards.

The subscriber, agent for Mr. S. P. Bent, manufacturer, Middlebury, Vermont, has received samples of the above; orders for which will be taken at low prices & executed with despatch.

JAMES COURT, Commercial agent.

Montreal, th17 August, 1836. V2 20-12w

For Sale.

A valuable situation for a country Mechanic, on the road from Frelighsburg to Phillipsburg—4 miles from the latter place. There are 30 acres of good LAND, 20 of which are improved; a DWELLING HOUSE, WOOD-SHED, BARN, and SHOE-MAKER'S SHOP. The buildings are new, and in excellent repair. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

GEORGE FELLERS.

St. Armand West, 4th Oct. 1836. V2-20q.

Strayed,

FROM the pasture of the subscriber, in Dunham, two 2 year old HEIFERS, one yellow, with a star on the forehead, the other a dark red, with some white on the legs; any information respecting the same will be thankfully received by the subscriber, & all reasonable charges paid.

ARCHIBALD M. MILTIMORE.

Dunham October 21, 1836. V2 20-tf.

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF

Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, (17s 6d.) LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please, breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus the advantages of this new line are obvious.

REV. H. N. DOWNS'

Vegetable Balsamic

ELIXIR;

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, at Georgia, Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor, where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet with immediate attention.

A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Missiskoui Bay, Beardsley and Goodnow, Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Dunham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.

INFORMATION wanted of William Lane, William Lane, Jun., Honor Lane, Mary Lane, or Anne Lane, who emigrated from Tragony, in the parish of Cuba, Cornwall, to this country, about three years ago, in the barque Janus, from Falmouth to Quebec. The subscriber will feel much obliged to any individual who will be kind enough to send information to the Herald Office, Montreal, respecting any or all of the above individuals.

RICHARD PARSONS.

Editors of Newspapers in the Upper Province and Townships, are requested to insert this.

Montreal, 1836.

INFORMATION Wanted of HENRY BRENT, Blacksmith, of Hampshire, England, who sailed from Portsmouth in the ship Hercules, and arrived at Gross Isle about a month ago, where he left his son Wm. Brent, a lad about 14 years of age, who is now at the Emigrant Sheds in Montreal. Any information addressed to J. C. Gundlack, Esq. will be attended to.

NEW STORE

&

New Goods!!

H. G. Smith

IS now receiving direct from New York, an entire new stock of

GOODS,

at the new Store, just fitted up, a few doors south of P. H. Campbell's Hotel, in

ST. ALBANS,

where will be found a good assortment of

Fancy & Staple

Dry Goods;

among which are:—

Sheetings, Tickings,
Bating, Wadding,
Cotton Yarn, Wicking,
French, English & German

Merinoes,

Merino Circass.

Common do.

(a first rate article.)

Goats' Hair Camblets,

Common Camblets,

Figured and Plain ilks,

(of almost all colors.)

Silk, Velvet, &c.



Teas,

Tobacco, Spice, Pepper,
Ginger, Salaratus, Snuffs,
Raisins, Sugar, Coffee,

and almost all kinds of Dry Goods, of a superior quality. A very large assortment of



Crockery
&
Glass Ware,
Hard Ware,
Nails, Glass,

Fish & Flour,
Paints & Oil,
Buffalo Robes, Caps,
Collars, Fur Tippets,

and other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold for Cash or Produce, at very reduced prices. Inhabitants of Canada, intending to make purchases in this town, will find it for their interest to call and examine qualities and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

18th October, 1836. V2 23-6w

For Sale,



AN Excellent FARM, situated upon the main road, in the flourishing Township of Farnham, adjoining the residence of Samuel Wood, Esquire, M. P. P. The farm is advantageously situated, and contains 200 acres of land—one half under good improvement, upon which there is a dwelling house, and two new barns have been recently erected with a small shed attached to one of them. Title indisputable—terms liberal. For further particulars enquire of Dr. Chamberlin, of the village of Frelighsburg, or the undersigned proprietor.

SARAH WINCHESTER.

Dunham, 3d Sept., 1836. V2. 22, 12w.

New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

consisting of a great variety of

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

Calicoes, Gingham,

French Muslins, Fig'd &

Plain Silks,

Summer stuffs,

Tuscany and Plain Straw

Bonnets, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Dry Groceries,

Lamp Oil,

Boiled Linseed Oil,

Raw do.

Red and White Lead,

Mackerel and Cod Fish,

Sole Leather,

Hardware,

Iron, Steel, Nails,

Scythes, scythe Snaiths,

Rakes, scythe Stones and

Rifles,

of the most approved kinds, &c. &c. All of which are offered for sale as cheap as upon as liberal terms as at any Store in the County.

RUSSEL & ROBERTS.

Missiskoui Bay, June 28, 1836. V2 12tf.

LIVERPOOL, October 6. THE EXPLOSION AT THE POST-OFFICE.

APPREHENSION OF THE DELINQUENT.

In the account of this affair, given in our last publication we mentioned that other letters supposed to be charged in a similar manner to those which had exploded, had been sent forward to London by the mail. The express which Mr. Banning caused to be forwarded for the prevention of accident, arrived in time and the letters were carefully opened. It was found that across under each seal of three of them was placed one of those combustible pellets denominated Waterloo crackers, and that the letters contained about one ounce and a half of fulminating silver, which was pronounced by a chemist to possess a force equal to 350 times the same quantity of gunpowder. This was mixed with pieces of nails & small sprigs. Two of these letters were addressed to persons high in authority at Havana, and one to a lady of distinction. All three were addressed as above. A fourth was addressed to a gentleman, and did not contain any powder. This last letter gave an account of his voyage from New York, in the Virginian, Captain Harris. It entered into some peculiar details, several of which were rather disgusting. It then directed the person to whom the letter was addressed to forward to him, to a bank in London, fifteen hundred dollars. This letter was signed Jose Gomez Pelayo, and as it seemed to give a clue which might lead to the discovery of the wretch, Mr. Peacock, brother and partner to the eminent solicitor for the Post Office, was despatched to Liverpool, where he arrived on Wednesday night last. On Thursday morning Mr. Whitty and this gentleman met for the purpose of concentrating the best measures for tracing out the object of their search. They immediately sought Captain Harris, who had no recollection of such a person, or such a name, on board the Virginian. On looking, however, over the list of steerage passengers, they found the name of Gomez. On questioning the mate, they found that he had been an exceedingly reserved character on board the ship, never having been on deck more than three times during the whole voyage, that he never cooked anything: could speak but little English; and that he was familiar with none of the steerage passengers, with the exception of one female, the widow of a Captain who had been drowned on Lake Erie. One of the children of this lady he seemed particularly attached to, and he spent much of his time in fondling it. In other respects he rendered himself very disagreeable, his want of cleanliness being constantly complained of by the passengers. He was compelled by force to change his apparel three times and ultimately he was placed apart from the other passengers.

All this perfectly agreed with the information contained in the letter before mentioned, and left no doubt upon the minds of the inquirers that he was the man of whom they were in search. Captain Harris manifested great eagerness to render assistance, offering the services of himself and crew for the purpose. One material point was ascertained, which was that Gomez had a large, heavy, and exceedingly curious trunk in his possession. This Mr. Whitty naturally concluded must have been conveyed either by a carter or porter to the place where he lodged. To this subject, therefore, he directed his inquiries. After much trouble, the first part of which arose from the carters and porters having, with one accord, vanished from the piers and quays, when they heard that Mr. Whitty wanted them, a porter named James Lynch, No. 98, came forward, and after mentioning the man who had conveyed the trunk to the lodgings of Gomez, said that on the preceding Saturday (last Saturday week) he had conveyed the trunk to the lodgings of the party in Temple-lane to the Saracen's Head where he had booked to go to London by the Red Rover, at five o'clock next morning. It was ascertained, on enquiry at the Saracen's Head, that Gomez had on Saturday night, when he booked himself inquired the way to the post office; and a person was found who had seen him put the letters into the box. The statement that the letters had lain in the post office for some time must therefore be incorrect, as it seems that he dropped the letters in the post office at the last moment previous to his departure. It was found that he had lodged with Mr. O'Hare Temple-lane, where he stated that he was a Portuguese. He had communicated in French with a French family who lodged with Mr. O'Hare, and said he had been a servant in the Havana, and was going up to London to seek a situation. He was seen to write several letters, and the remains of some Waterloo crackers, such as were found in the loaded letters, were found in the fire-grate in his room.

Mr. Peacock immediately booked himself by the same coach for London and discovered, on his being set down at the Swan with Two Necks, that the villain's trunk was left there. We have since received intelligence of his capture being armed at the time with a brace of pistols, and a dagger. He will, no doubt, in a few days, be removed to Liverpool, to stand his trial for the offence. One of the letters that exploded was addressed to governor Tacón, at Havana, and another to Matanzas. From his examination it appeared he had been crossed at Havana, the father of the young lady having attempted to take his life by

poisoning the soup he was eating, and at another time hiring two negroes to waylay and stab him, [he having been opposed to the match,] both of which proved ineffectual. He was in hopes the letters would have come into his hand, & by that means have destroyed him. The examination lasted till a late hour, and the Magistrates remanded him, prior to his committal to Newgate.

'I wish I were rich.'—Among the poor how much of restless anxiety there is to be rich. How many wishes are uttered in secret for wealth. How often do they sigh for the splendor and ease of the affluent and feel as they would count no effort too laborious, no enterprise too hazardous, which would bring about this fondly cherished desire.—And among some, to such extent are these feelings indulged, that they gradually generate envy and ill-will. But after all happiness does not depend upon wealth, or any other outward enjoyment. God never designed it should depend upon these; and his wisdom, as displayed in the constitution of man's intellectual nature, is a suitable theme for constant and devout admiration. The secret of true happiness lies in a contented mind. This is the Philosopher's stone, by whose magical and potent power, we may transmute our adversity into prosperity, our poverty into wealth...our sorrow into joy—our pain into pleasure, and our sickness into health. And this wonderful stone is within every man's reach. What greater evidence could we have of God's inexpressible goodness, than the fact that he has placed it within man's own power to avail himself of present enjoyment and future felicity?

The only man who may be truly said to be rich, is he who has and wants but little. Not because he has it not, but because he wants it not. For nothing can be more true, than the oft quoted line,

'Man wants but little here below.'

We have said that the secret of true happiness is a contented mind. The rich therefore, are continually wanting and grasping after more. Or even if this is not the case, they hold on upon that which they do not need. Here the question might arise, 'but how much does a man need?' We will let an ancient writer of great learning and celebrity answer this question. 'Having food and raiment let us therewith be content.'

We exhort those, then, who are poor, no longer to envy the rich—for could you see their hearts you would oftentimes be convinced, that there was abundant more occasion for your sympathy, than envy.

Stand, then, on the elevated ground of contentment, dignified independence. Create no artificial wants—and never, for a moment, desire any thing which you do not really need. Learn to scorn the luxuries and baubles with which the rich contrive to satisfy wants which are insatiable. Pursue this course for a short time and there is hardly a rich man in the nation, before whom you may not stand up, and challenge a comparison of happiness.—*Zions Herald.*

New York, Nov. 3rd.—We learn from Captain Greenlaw, of the schooner *Mary Elizabeth*, arrived at this port yesterday, that the ship *Chester*, Mason, of New York, belonging to Messrs. Brown and Willis, on her passage from Liverpool for New York, with a full cargo of iron, salt and slate, and 114 passengers, encountered a heavy gale on the 28th September, and sprung a leak on the 1st October. Every exertion was made to lighten the vessel by throwing overboard a large portion of the cargo, and by pumping to keep her free, but without success. Fortunately two sails hove in sight on the morning of the 2d October. Signals were made which drew their attention, and they went to their assistance. The vessels that succored them were, the British brig *Perseverance*, bound to the Bay of Chaleur from North Shields, England, in which the Captain, cabin passengers, mates, and part of the steerage passengers took passage; and the brig *Mercur*, bound from England to St. Johns, New Brunswick, in which the residue of the passengers were received. Captain Mason was desirous of staying by the vessel, and had hopes of saving her, but his crew refused to remain with him. The ship is insured in the Commercial Insurance Office of this city, and considerable of the cargo is insured here. The *Chester* was a new vessel, built in an eastern port, and was on her first voyage.

The ship *Eclipse*, arrived at Salem from Calcutta, reports that the English ship *Doncaster*, from the Isle of France, foundered, when off Cape of Good Hope, and the whole crew and passengers (eighty in number) were lost.

IMMORTALITY.—Man, at the age of twenty, retains not a particle of the matter in which his mind was invested when he was born. Nevertheless, at the age of eighty years, he is conscious of being the same individual he was as far back as his memory can go; that is to say, to the period when he was four or five years old. Whatever it be, therefore, in which this consciousness of identity resides, it cannot consist of a material substance, since, if it had been material, it must have been repeatedly changed, and the source of identity destroyed. It is, consequently, an ethereal spirit, and as it remains the same, throughout all the alterations that take place in the body, it is not dependent on the body for its existence and is thus called

culated to survive the ever changing frame by which it is encircled.—*Burlington Sentinel.*

The greater number of foreigners at St. Petersburg, by far, are Germans; there are few English, who are generally very popular, and our customs closely follow. The Emperor has English coachmen, grooms horses, &c.; many maids of honour are English and learning our language seems 'quite the rage' among the upper classes. It is excessively difficult to retain any English servant whom you may take out with you, as the nobility decoy them away from you. One of the first questions asked me was, whether 'I had an English servant?' I answered 'yes'; a poor relation, much attached to 'us.' It is a fact that the veriest hussies who are brought out at the hasty selection of some merchant to attend upon his family, are presently 'off,' and received into nobleman's families as nursery maids, at £40 per annum, for which they have little else to do than to ride about in the carriage with the children. This is much better than going to Van Diemen's Land.—(*Trip to St. Petersburg, in monthly Repository.*)

ADVANTAGES OF WEDLOCK.—There is a great deal of truth and feeling in the subjoined piquant description of the discomforts of the bachelor. May the married be thereby reminded to appreciate their comforts, and the ascetic to experience practically how the cares of life are diminished, and its joys increased by the presence of a soother of the former, and an enhancer of the latter. 'None but the married man has a home in his old age; none has friends, then but he; none but he knows and feels the solace of the domestic hearth; none but he lives and freshens in his green old age, amid the affections of his children. There is no tear shed for the old bachelor; there is no kind hand and ready heart to cheer him in his loneliness and bereavement; there is none from whose lips he can receive the unfailing assurances of care and love. No. The old bachelor may be courted for his money. He may eat, and drink, and revel, as such things do; and he may sicken and die in a hotel or garret, with plenty attendants about him, like so many cormorants waiting for their prey. But he will never know what it is to be loved—and to live and to die amid a loved circle. He can never know the comforts of the domestic fireside.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

Communications must be addressed to JAMES MORRIS, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Freigh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Rutter, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
William Davis, Stanbridge Ridge.
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, La Cole.
Levi A. Coit, Potton.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.
Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George.
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the *Mississkoui Standard*, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the Office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

SMITH'S Cheap Store.

New & Splendid Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has just received one of the most extensive, splendid and general assortments of

Goods

ever offered for sale in this section of the country. All of which are of the very first quality and latest fashions. Without particularizing, he solicits most respectfully, a fair examination of his Goods and prices, before purchases are made elsewhere.

Every kind of Farmers' Produce received in payment, for which the highest price will be paid. W. W. SMITH.
Mississkoui Bay, June 28, 1836. V2 12th.

Just Received.

The subscriber has just received at his store in HIGGATE, an extensive stock of
Teas, Coffee,
Spices, Tobacco,
Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.
which he offers to his friends by wholesale, low for cash or credit.

W. W. SMITH.

August 9, 1836.

CASH paid for

BUTTER.

W. W. SMITH.



Cash for Wool!

NOTICE

IS hereby given that two shillings currency per pound will be paid at the Factory of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke, for clean native Wool, average quality, the produce of the Eastern Townships. Sherbrooke, May 10, 1836. V2-7

FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

AT
BURLINGTON, Vt.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry in the United States. Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of

CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.

BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound.

College Street, Burlington Vt. }
January 12 1836.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths, and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

DANIEL FORD.

Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2.11-ly.

TO THE PUBLIC.

All kinds of Job Printing, executed at this office on the shortest notice. A good supply of

School certificates, blank deeds, &c. on hand, and at as low a rate as can be purchased at any other place.

Frelighsburg, February, 1836.

TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHOLICON,

the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

PILES

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER.

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supercedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only!! Price 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Haygood, Clarenceville; Beardsley & Goodson, Henrysville; Munson & Co. Philipsburg; Dr. Oliver, Newell, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Brome; Hodge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-rider, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also, at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg.

PRIZE MEDALS.

THE Natural History Society of Montreal offer three Prize Medals for the three best Essays that may be presented on the following subjects:—

1. On the connection between the language and the character of a people.
2. On the physical history of rivers in general, and of the St. Lawrence in particular.
3. On the circumstances which affect climate in general, and the climate of Lower Canada in particular.
4. On the comparative adaptation of prairie and forest to the settlement of a new country.
5. The changes that have taken place in the habits of exotic plants cultivated in the northern parts of America, particularly as regards the changes induced on their agricultural and horticultural properties.

The conditions are:—

- 1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.
- 2d. The Essay may be in French or English.
- 3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the Author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it shall be destroyed.
- 4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.
- 5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to J. S. McCord, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,
Recording Secretary,

July 30 1836

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known to be the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books with the best of literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brooks valuable letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science and Arts; Internal improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the Lakes. The paper has been so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says:—'The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union'; the other, the enquirer and Daily Courier, says, 'it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States.' The New York Star says we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the Editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes.

The Albany Mercury of March 30th, 1836 says, 'The Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union.—Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of the year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to its permanent interest, and render it worthy of such servation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the Quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value.'

TEE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the *Philadelphia Mirror*, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of one hundred dollars, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pennel Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for 500 dollars premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Seligwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This improved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is entirely neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, rail roads &c., with other interesting and useful facts, roads distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a quarto sheet at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with five white attractions, and printed on the best New York white paper of the same size as the New York Atlas, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.